Complete Victory
And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods
Is the Way of Japan

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NATION TURNS MINDS TO SEA ON MARINE DAY

People of Empire Today Reflect on Gallant Seamen Who Ride Asia's Waves

CONTRIBUTE TO VICTORY

Important Role Played by Expanding Mercantile Fleet of Nippon in Asia's Cause

Today is Marine Day, the second in the War of Greater East Asia. It will be the occasion for the 100,000,000 people of the Empire to turn their thoughts to the nation's hosts of seamen who are going up and down the Pacific and in other vast expanses of waters in East Asia, bringing troops and materials to where they are needed in the process of bringing the war to a victorious end and carrying goods from one part of Greater East Asia to another.

People who have become fully aware of the great role played by the nation's tremendously rapidly expanding mercantile fleet in the war for the liberation of East Asia will be visiting seamen with good things and words of appreciation and encouragement where they happen to be living near rendezvous of seamen and sending little presents to seamen with notes expressing a high appreciation of their work and comforting families of seamen at sea.

Outside of the Empire the day will be observed at Japanese-managed training stations for seamen and other institutions which are interested in the development of marine transportation in this part of the globe.

Entertain Seamen

Several organizations on the eve of Marine Day entertained seamen and their families at parties.

Today will be a day on which a special effort will be made by the various organizations of seamen in the nation to see that the Japanese idea of seamanship take a firmer possession than ever of the imagination of every seaman.

And it is the Japanese seamen's spirit that is the key to the tremendous heights of heroism displayed by Japanese seamen at sea in the Greater East Asia War.

TOGO SHRINE TO OBSERVE NAVAL BATTLE OFF HOTO

Admirals Arima, Ide and Okada To Attend 50th Anniversary Slated July 25

The 50th anniversary of the famous Naval Battle off Hoto, which heralded the opening of the Sino-Japanese War, will be commemorated at Togo Shrine, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, on July 25.

Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Admiral Kenji Ide and Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Prime Minister, who all participated in that battle, and members of the Admiral Togo Memorial Society are expected to attend the function.

In the battle, Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, then Commander of the warship, Naniwa, sank the Chinese military transport, Kaosheng, of British nationality and this was a precursor to the ensuing severe naval engagement, which resulted in a decisive victory for Japan.

INDONESIAN WOMEN PLAN HOLDING GIGANTIC RALLY

Domei

BANDOENG, July 19.—Realizing that women should do their bit if the present War of Greater East Asia to crush the Anglo-American imperialism is to be won, the women's section of the Poetera, or the People's Movement of the Indonesians, has decided to hold a large women's rally here shortly in order to discuss ways and means of how best they can fulfill their share.

In preparation for the projected women's rally, members of the women's section of the Bandoeng branch of the Poetera will call on native educational leaders from tomorrow.

It will be recalled that women members of the Poetera recently decided to open up several women's consultation office here for the purpose of enabling Indonesian women to obtain employment.

Governors Told by Premier To Strengthen Home Front

Tojo Confident of Victory as All Resources in East Asia Mobilized to Harass Enemy, in Message at Gubernatorial Session

Administration befitting the actual wartime conditions, full display of initiative on the part of officials, confirmed sense of responsibility among officials and tightened discipline were the main points of the instructions delivered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at a special session of prefectural governors held at his official residence on Monday.

The Prime Minister's speech follows:

"First of all let me say that I was greatly moved by the gracious Imperial Rescript granted us by His Majesty the Emperor at the closing ceremony of the extraordinary session of the Diet and it is my resolve, as of every other Japanese, to do my utmost in the discharge of my duties.

"In the Solomon and New Guinea areas, intense fighting is raging and also on the European front a death struggle is continuing. The general World War situation, therefore, should be regarded as a breathless succession of decisive battles.

Foe Faces Difficulties

"We had always expected the United States and Britain to counterattack and now we find that their pressure is not to be despised. But at the same time it is well to remember that the difficulties we are facing are not only ours but the enemy are experiencing even greater ones. The far-reaching and penetrating influences of war exist on both sides and it is only by overcoming them through increased fighting strength that we are assured of victory.

"At such a time, it is of utmost importance to augment and heighten each element of fighting strength and to consolidate our ties with our Allies. We must endure and persevere no matter how long the war should last, dealing painful blow after blow to the enemy. The Imperial Forces are endeavoring to decimate the enemy fighting strength as they come counter-attacking, on the basis of the superior strategic position we have secured in the whole theater of war. We must bring together the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and quickly turn the vast resources of the Sphere into fighting strength.

"These are no easy tasks. But we must achieve them without fail. Fortunately, we are well on the road to achievement, thanks to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, the brilliant strategy and valiant fighting of our officers and men and the combined efforts of the Government and people behind the lines.

Confident of Victory

"Recently, I visited China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines and have just returned from a tour of Thailand and other Southern Regions. Everywhere, I have been witness to hearty and willing cooperation being given by the Greater East Asia peoples under an administrative policy based on morality and justice. The tremendous resources of Greater East Asia are steadily being turned into fighting strength. Thus, I have been confirmed in my belief that we shall win the war and that the Greater East Asia construction work will be completed.

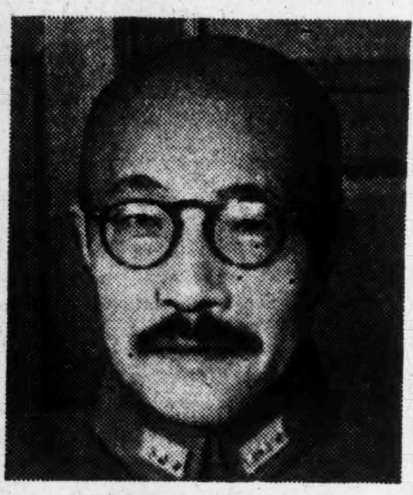
"To reciprocate for the splendid cooperation being given us, we must strive to promote the welfare of those Greater East Asia peoples to the best of our ability and continue our work of liberating them from the Anglo-American yoke. The Government always has been animated by this desire but it intends now to push this policy in a positive manner.

"Now, in order to implement our foreign policy, we must make sure that our own house is in order. I hope that you, who are on first-line duty in domestic administration, will exert yourselves to the utmost to assure the thorough permeation of national policy. To stabilize living and to increase fighting strength are the two main aims of the Government's policy and toward these ends it is now undertaking industrial readjustments and establishment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. These measures must be carried out with the highest expedition.

Thanks Farmers' Efforts

"I have always been grateful to the farming people of this country who have made unusual exertions to strengthen our food front. Their redoubled efforts are called for by the new program of epochal increase in the production of rice, wheat, potatoes and other foodstuffs.

"The industrial readjustments now being undertaken are aimed at the organic functioning of all the national institutions and resources, manpower, motor power, transportation capacity and all that we have for increasing the fighting strength of the nation, setting all men and women, young and old, to work in places where they are best fitted eliminating waste. Every member of the 100,000,000 people of Japan will now be able to serve his country in one capacity or another and will share in the glory of participating in the war reach in his or her occupation. Thus the action of a single individual will affect in some way the prosecution of the total war.



Prime Minister Tojo

"I hope, therefore, that you, gentlemen, who are on first-line duty and charged with the task of supervising the industrial readjustments fully will consider the points I have mentioned and have no hesitation in carrying out what you think will conduce to the best enforcement of the Government policy.

"A word as to the manner in which the readjustments are to be undertaken. They are extremely far-reaching in effects, involving a change of occupation on the part of many who have been in their occupations for many years. Please do not deal with such persons with the businesslike attitude of those engaged in unemployment relief work. It is not unemployment relief but part of the duty devolving on the Government in the course of enforcing a new state policy. Put yourselves in their places and do the best you can for their welfare as part of the great political burdens imposed on you by the war.

Everyone Important

"I have always expressed the view that in any undertaking the moral force of the persons concerned is the essential thing. The morale of the people must be raised to the highest pitch if the industrial readjustment program is to be successfully carried out. I hope that you will bear this point constantly in mind, making all those with whom you must deal understand that every person is indispensable to the task of increasing the nation's fighting power.

"On the part of the Government, it is prepared to do everything it can to prevent causing unfair losses to the persons involved and to give financial aid to those whose livelihood may be menaced. At the same time, it is taking care to prevent the generation of surplus purchasing power which leads to inflation.

"As regards the problem of local administration, the Government has established a metropolitan system for Tokyo as of the first of this month. Similarly it has provided a system for assuring efficient contact among the metropolitan and prefectural governments and special administrative districts.

"In these times of stress, there should be no sectionalism, whether regionally or vocationally. While respecting the special requirements of each region or prefecture, the various prefectural governments must cooperate with each other for the thorough permeation of national policy.

Outlines Councils' Duties

"The matters to receive the attention of the local Administrative Councils for the time being concern extension of the production of foodstuffs, securing of supplies of various materials, extension and strengthening of key industries, and strengthening of transportation facilities by land and sea. The councils also deal with matters considered necessary to increase and strengthen the nation's fighting power and secure the living of the people in the provinces.

"The Government, while expecting the various Administrative Councils to work in close coopera-

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH ENGAGES SOVIET FORCES IN FIERCE DUEL

Both Armies Resume Activities Near Krimskaia and at Kuban Bridgehead

REDS' DRIVE REPULSED

Germans Destroy 415 Tanks in Orel Area—Luftwaffe Downs 127 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—With fierce fighting in the Orel-Bielgorod sector gradually extending southward, heated activities have again been resumed in the sector west of Krimskaia and at the Kuban bridgehead with the German and Soviet forces locked in furious engagements.

The Red forces continued their vigorous drive against the German lines along the foothills west of Krimskaia, but in wake of the terrific German retaliation, the Red forces were compelled to withdraw.

The Soviet forces along the Mius River and Donetz River fronts launched a powerful attack against the German positions with their infantry and tank units following a fierce bombardment, but outside of the minor localized gains at several points, the advance of the Red Army ended in failure suffering large losses.

In the Orel section yesterday, heated encounters continued with unceasing fury as the Soviet forces marshalled their entire resources to smash the German lines. However, the German forces also came out with an equally furious counter-offensive and finally repulsed the Red onslaught after demolishing 415 Soviet tanks.

Meanwhile, the German air force worked in close collaboration with the land forces in the Orel sector wreaking havoc on Red positions in this area. In aerial combats alone, the Luftwaffe downed 127 Soviet planes.

Germans Hold Positions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—Despite the Soviet attempt to detract and suppress the vigorous German drives in the Orel-Bielgorod sector by commencing an extensive onslaught in the Kuban and Krimskaia sectors, the Reich forces remain unmoved by the Soviet strategy, continuing to maintain their supremacy along the entire front by constantly sending out fresh troops and superior arms.

In the sector west of Krimskaia, the Soviet infantry and tank units commenced a vigorous drive under cover of the furious bombardment of their artilleries against the German entrenchment in the foothills yesterday. But from their topographically advantageous location, the Reich lines sprayed the onrushing wave of Red forces with fierce, concentrated fires, and completely checked the Soviet advance.

To the north in the Orel-Bielgorod sector, furious fighting is going on, and a Reuter correspondent in Moscow reports that the encounters being staged in the vicinity of Orel are equivalent in ferocity to the battle fought at Stalingrad.

U.S. TROOPS ARE REPULSED AGAIN IN SOLOMONS; 77 PLANES DOWNED; WARSHIPS, AUTO UNITS BLASTED

Navy Airmen Score Brilliant Results in Three Days

HEAVY DAMAGE DEALT

Robiana, Vanikoro, Santa Cruz, Guadalcanal Islands Raided By Imperial Navy Air Forces

Following up their brilliant war results in the Solomons area, the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Forces attacked the Robiana, Vanikoro, Santa Cruz, Tulagi and Guadalcanal islands for three days beginning July 15, and blasted 77 enemy planes in aerial engagements, 58 of which were shot down over Buin in Bougainville island, besides inflicting damage to enemy warships and vessels. Tremendous damage was also inflicted on enemy positions.

Concerning the three-day war results, Imperial Headquarters released the following communique at 3:30 p.m. on Monday:

"The Japanese Navy Air Forces in the Solomons area on July 15, 16 and 17 scored the following war results:

"1. July 15

Attacking the enemy positions on Robiana Island, the Japanese Navy Air Forces dealt tremendous damage to them and at the same time in an engagement with about 50 enemy planes which came attacking shot down 19 of them. Ten Japanese planes have not yet returned.

"2. July 16

Attacking Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands, Tulagi Island and Guadalcanal Island, the Japanese Navy Air Forces inflicted damage on enemy warships and vessels at anchor there.

"3. July 17

Engaging 167 enemy planes that came raiding Buin on Bougainville Island, the Japanese Navy Air Forces shot down 58 planes. The Japanese damage consisted of nine planes."

Furious Battle Rages

A series of decisive air battles between the Japanese and American forces in central Solomon Islands is growing in intensity day by day.

The daring fighting staged by the Japanese Navy Air Forces for three days on July 15, 16 and 17 was the severest since the landing of the American forces on Rendova Island. On July 15, the Japanese Navy Air Forces again attacked the enemy forces wriggling on Robiana Island and bombed their positions.

In a furious air duel that ensued between the Japanese Forces and enemy units composed of 50 Lockheed P-38 and Grumman planes, the Japanese shot down 19 of the latter. On July 16, the Japanese Forces raided Guadalcanal, Florida, Tulagi and, Vanikoro Islands north of Santa Cruz Islands.

At Vanikoro, one enemy warship was attacked and when hit by direct

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, July 20, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

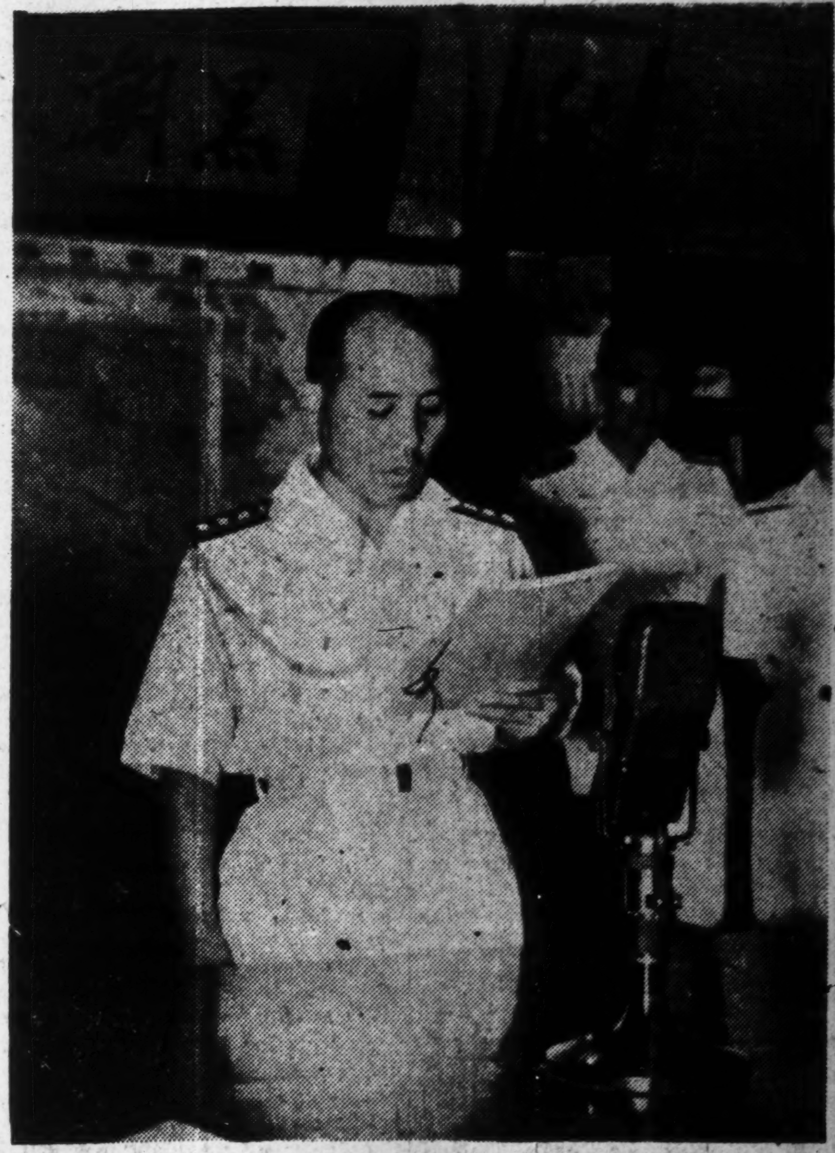
Marine Day

ASAHI.—The people of the Empire have got to be more sea-minded than they have been before. It is a truism that a country which has mastery of the sea dominates the world. History shows that the rise or fall of a state depends on whether it is master of the sea. Today mastery of the sea is not enough. We have to be possessed of mastery of the air at the same time. The people already know the decisive air battles which are being fought in the southern regions, over the Indo-Burma border, and over the China continent. It is heartening to learn that more and more students are offering themselves as airmen.

Today we are observing Marine Day, the second in the War of Greater East Asia, with a firm conviction of final victory in the war which is made possible by the fact that thanks to the efforts of the Imperial Forces we have command of the waters of Greater East Asia, including the western half of the Pacific and the eastern half of the Indian Ocean. There were days when America and Britain controled these waters. Today this vast expanse of water is little better than an inland sea of Greater East Asia.

Japan, which is surrounded by water on all sides, began by being a marine country, and its development was by way of water. Our remote ancestors were keenly interested in the seas. They were not satisfied with the development of coastal navigation. They went out to South and North China. The idea that we are sons of the sea took hold of us from very ancient times. We hope for the speedy arrival of the day when our rising generation has a strong affection for the seas and look at heavy seas as they look at their matting.

Reveals Naval News



Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, newly appointed Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who succeeded his predecessor Captain Hideo Hiraide, made his first official appearance on Monday before newspapermen when he announced the great victory scored by the Imperial Navy Air Force in shooting down 77 enemy planes in the Solomon operations as released by Imperial Headquarters.

SICILY FOES ROUTED BY ATTACKING AXIS

Impotency of Anti-Axis Troops Ires Foe Navy; Enemy Loses 46 Tanks

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—Disgusted with the impotency to the anti-Axis troops in Sicily the restless anti-Axis warships began to bombard the territory between Catania Bay and Augusta Bay.

A Reuter war correspondent reported that a British major warship participated in the bombardment of Catania.

The Italian military authorities also confirmed the sea assault by disclosing that the anti-Axis naval units repeatedly bombarded Catania.

As for the war situation in eastern Sicily, Karl Pregner, a D.N.B. war correspondent, reported that no further development has been made, the British Eighth Army under Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery is virtually stranded, unable to make any headway against the Axis.

The Eighth Army attempted to break the Axis lines today, but the Axis forces repelled the enemy onslaught with the aid of reinforcements.

The anti-Axis charge was led by a vanguard of powerful tank units, but the enemy drive was repelled with a loss of 27 tanks and numerous troops. Particularly in the vicinity of Augusta, the anti-Axis forces suffered huge losses in the ambuscade set by the Axis troops.

In southeastern Sicily, the Seventh Army left Caltagirone for the Catanian lowlands but at a point 23 kilometers from the point of departure was met by the furious attack of the Axis forces and was forced to retreat after losing 19 of their 30 tanks, Karl Pregner further reported.

Knox Warns Against Optimism

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 18.—Against the optimistic view entertained by the anti-Axis camp, that the decrease in the number of sunken merchantmen in the last one or two months was the vindication of anti-Axis victory in submarine warfare, Frank Knox, U. S. navy Secretary issued a severe admonition, according to dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AFRAID OF JAPANESE

Daily Mail Correspondent Reports Terrifying Effect of Night Raids on U.S. Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—Appalled by the indomitable spirit and courage of the intrepid Japanese soldiers, Winston Turner, a Daily Mail correspondent with the American forces in the Solomons, highly lauded the fighting spirit and tactics of the Imperial warriors in a report to London as follows:

"We attempted to subdue the Japanese forces by relying on our power of arms and money. However the Japanese are gallantly fighting back with not only material arms, but also with invaluable spiritual arms.

"The fighting during daylight is comparatively few and mild, but during night, the fighting develops into a furious battle. Together with sunset, the Japanese soldiers stealthily creep upon the American entrenchments and after slipping into the dugouts, start fierce hand-to-hand fights with daggers.

"If the Americans dare to open fire, the daring Japanese soldiers readily detect the locality of the machine-gun nests and other dugouts and blast the holes with hand-grenades. Therefore, the Americans take care to hold their fire, lest they should betray their location.

"Soaked with the night dew and stained with mud, we wait in our pitchdark slimy dugouts, with fear and horror for the approach of the Japanese.

"The Japanese soldiers communicate with each other by imitating the crys of the birds and beasts and carefully conceal their presence. By using stick and Jungle vines, they mock their actual location.

"The terrifying and blood-curdling night-attacks of the Japanese have the American soldiers on edge."

Court Rank Raised

The late Yoshimasa Shinowara, member of the Imperial Diet, who died on July 16, had his Court Rank posthumously promoted to the Senior Grade of the Sixth Rank on Monday.

Munda Foes Foiled By Defending Garrison

LANDING FAILS

American Position on Ai River In New Georgia Raided; Japanese Enlarging Operations

Despite their repeated setbacks, the American forces in the New Georgia area again tried to advance on Munda on Saturday night, but the Japanese Garrison forces repulsed them several times although they were equipped with tanks, and bombarded enemy torpedo-boat flotillas which tried to land their forces. At the same time part of the Garrison forces detoured to the rear of the enemy's front line, and attacked the Americans where they had landed east of the Ai river on Saturday night, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy strength and completely blasting their automobile units.

The Japanese forces are now enlarging their sphere of operations, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement at 3:30 p.m. on Monday. The announcement follows:

"1. Part of the Japanese Garrison forces on New Georgia Island detoured to the rear of the foremost line of the enemy and attacked the spot where the American forces landed east of the Ai River on the night of July 17 and their automobile units, giving terrific damage to their landing facilities and enemy military strength there. At the same time, the Japanese Forces annihilated the enemy automobile units and are now enlarging the sphere of their operation with good results.

"2. The Japanese Garrison forces near Munda on New Georgia Island several times repulsed the advance of the enemy forces equipped with tanks and also bombarded enemy torpedo-boat flotillas, which attempted landing operations on July 17 and put them to rout."

Battle Is Intensified

The battle on and around New Georgia Island is growing in intensity. The enemy are concentrating all their available resources on attempts to wrest back Munda. The Americans who landed on Rendova have moved forward to Robiana, while those who landed on Rice anchorage on the northwestern coast of New Georgia and those who landed on Bairoko are planning to advance south. Still another contingent that landed east of the Ai River began pushing west. These enemy units are supported by powerful air and naval forces and are endeavoring to secure reinforcements and supplies of arms and ammunition from the rear. At the same time they are planning to encircle Munda from the east, south and north.

These enemy plans are being torn to shreds by the Japanese by a series of successful operations, including the Night Battle of Kula Gulf of July 5 and the Night Battle off Kulambangra of July 12, by which the enemy transit lines have been cut. The Japanese Army and Naval planes are pounding the enemy bases on Rendova and New Georgia and their landing places.

The defenders of New Georgia in concert of the sea and air forces have made a series of counter-attacks on the stubbornly-advancing enemy. On July 14 they pounded a large force of the enemy that landed on the eastern side of Munda from Robiana and sank 20 of their ships and boats and completely routed the rest. They also repulsed another contingent that attempted a landing on the same side of the island.

The Americans, however, are still confronting the Japanese east of Munda, having advanced to the right bank of the Ai River. Part of the main force of the Japanese, therefore, marched through the jungle area and took the enemy in the rear despite the heavy gunfire of the enemy. On the night of July 17 they launched a surprise attack on the Americans at a point where they had landed east of the Ai River, their automobile units and severely damaged their landing facilities as well as their strength. In this engagement the enemy automobile units were annihilated. The Japanese are continuing to expand their sphere of operations with good results.

CELEBES RESOURCES RAPIDLY DEVELOPED

Rich Treasures Will Soon Make Island Indispensable Supplier of War Materials

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

Celebes, storehouse of rich natural resources such as coal, mica, nickel and sulphur, is also suitable for rice, cotton and corn cultivation, while the fishery and lumber industries are also promising. The island is not only set on the road to self-sufficiency, but will become an indispensable supplier of war materials.

Java and the Philippines were extensively developed prior to the war, but on the contrary Borneo, Celebes and Ceram were left almost untouched. However, since their occupation by Japan, great efforts have been exerted in developing the islands untold treasures and thus stabilize the native people's livelihood.

Even before the commencement of the current war Celebes exported copra, rice and corn. Out of the total output of 320,000 tons of copra, 250,000 tons were exported. Though some damage was done to the copra plantations in course of the fighting, the early establishment of the copra control corporation and the taking of other necessary steps are expected to increase copra production in the near future.

Rice is abundantly cultivated on the island, some 450,000 tons being annually produced. This met the demand of the islanders and left a surplus for export. Thanks to the favorable weather this year and to the wholehearted cooperation of the islanders, a great increase in production was realized. In Southern Celebes, harvesting is almost through and the villagers are celebrating their good harvests. With the introduction of modern Japanese agricultural technique, conspicuous progress in rice production will be made realizing two crops a year.

Corn Production Ample

With regard to corn, more than the amount consumed within the island is being produced annually, while the surplus will sufficiently meet the demand of the Japanese. In future corn growing must be undertaken in parallel with cotton cultivation.

Under the guidance of experts and through the efforts of various companies, the planting of cotton is now being undertaken most seriously in a wide area. Cultivation and planting has been completed, and the plants are showing good growth in both the southern and northern sectors of the island. In the south some plants were damaged by insects, but urgent measures were taken to exterminate them, while northern Celebes manifested great success, thus promising a rosy future as far as cotton production is concerned. At the beginning of July harvesting was started.

The island is not devoid of timber, the Kendari peninsula and Boeton being particularly rich in trees suitable for lumber. Dammar and copal are produced in great quantities, while teak wood can sufficiently meet the demand of the island. The copal, abundant in southern Celebes, is of the best quality, and in pre-war days, it was exported to Japan together with ebony.

For the last ten or more years Japanese fishermen have been engaged in coastal fishery in Menado and Macassar. Tuna and bonito were the main catch, but further development is now greatly looked forward to. The construction of salt-beds and soda factories will soon be realized in southern Celebes.

Superior Nickel Mined

Nickel produced on the island is well-known for its superior quality. Being the only nickel-producing place in the South, the island's importance for the Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be overestimated. With the completion of refineries the entire output will be shipped out to Japan for use in manufacturing bullets.

Coherent coal was lately discovered in Southern Celebes. It is reported that the amount buried is enormous, the calories of heat of the coal being as high as 6,000 to 7,000. The crop extends over an X-kilometer area and for the time being the open-cut method will suffice to mine enough for immediate needs. With the tapping of coal, both heavy and light industries will be set on the road to progress.

Mica is produced in eastern and central Celebes as well as in the Molucca Sea area. It is of medium quality, but it is indispensable as a war material. Other mineral products such as sulphur, asphalt, petroleum and lime can be enumerated.

Prior to the war the island had barely any industrial plants. With iron determination to develop Celebes into a self-sufficient island, new industrial activities were initiated. During the last one year, great forward steps have been taken in developing industries with the establishment of various factories such as oil-refining, and cement plants, spinning mills, lumber-mills, electric plants, match factories ice-manufactory and others.

Macassar prospered as a transit port before the war, importing goods worth 2,600,000 guilders. It will not be long before the port will become even busier, with further expansion of industrial activities as well as with increase of transportation facilities.

Young Peoples' Activities In Thailand, Java Studied

Best Organized Thai Movement Is Students' Yuvajon Yuvanari

Domei

BANGKOK, July 13.—The national movement in Thailand, for the purpose of building a Thailand for the Thailanders, has been given an added impetus by the country's participation in the war against the Anglo-American nations. For the movement has started vigorous activities, with the Government Culture Institute as the central leading organ. With the fostering of the racial spirit, and the spread of education, which are fundamental for the rebirth of Thailand as a modern nation, and with the reorganization of the people with a view to strengthening the national army, the national movement is being spread among the youths of the land who are destined to shoulder the responsibilities of the country in the future.

At present the most strongly organized young people's movement is that of the students, called the Yuvajon Yuvanari, which is a military mobilization of all male and female students. It is strictly militaristic in its method of organization and training. Emphasis is laid on the training of reserve officers and non-commissioned officers for the national army, as well as of nurses, and its main objective is the fostering of the national spirit through military training.

Yuvajon members are male students of middle schools over 14 years of age, and male university students who are physically fit for military training. They are being trained the same as soldiers in the army, under the instruction of army officers, and when they have completed three years of training, they will be recognized as the equals of non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

Privilege Given

Those members who have gone further with their training, and completed a higher course of another three years, are given the privilege of becoming army officers. These two groups of young men are enlisted in the army as soon as they graduate from school, and a regular military training of three months for candidates for the ranking of non-commissioned officers, and of six months for those aspiring to become officers, are given, after which they receive the commissions of their respective ranks. As soon as they are given these commissions they are released from the army as reserve non-commissioned officers and reserve officers, to pursue their respective civilian occupations.

Yuvanari is an organization of the female students of Thai University, who are above 14 years of age. They also are taught the fundamentals of military training as well as the work of first-aid nurses. When they have completed the course, they are assigned to duty, in time of emergency, in army hospitals and other behind-the-line institutions as national defense nurses.

Yuvajon and Yuvanari are headed by the Education Minister and their membership is 10,000 and 2,000 respectively. In the border clash between Thai and French Indo-China, members of Yuvajon and Yuvanari were mobilized to take charge of behind-the-line duties as auxiliary units. Also during the flood disaster of last year, these young people bravely engaged in rescue work and in the distribution of relief materials, thus drawing upon themselves the gratitude of the nation.

Sub-Organizations

As sub-organizations of the Yuvajon and Yuvanari, there are organizations of younger boys and girls led by the Physical Education Department of the Education Bureau. These organizations are composed of pupils in the lower grades of middle-schools and of grade schools, and they are trained along similar lines.

In short, organized youths' movements in Thailand are confined at present to the educated, namely, the students. But the Government, in laying the path along which the young people of Thailand will advance in future, is expecting satisfactory results from the influence exerted by these organizations upon the people in general. The Government is planning the expansion of the movement among all classes of young people of Thailand, with the Yuvajon and the Yuvanari as the nuclei.

Youth Organization Heightens People's Desire To Build New Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 14.—During the former Dutch rule, social and group training of the native Javanese inhabitants was strictly prohibited. Even the group training of students was looked at askance by the Dutch Government. Such having been the case, the native inhabitants are quite inexperienced in organized activities. However, in the year and a half of struggle for the reconstruction of a new Java, the people of the island have come to understand the real intentions of the Japanese Military Administration. Having understood these intentions, and also having recognized the situation confronting the peoples of Greater East Asia, consciousness of a desire to build up Java, which has returned to the fold of East Asia, has welled up in the hearts of the people of the island. It was the organization of the Young People's movement which gave direction to this tendency.

The objects of the Java Young People's Society, which was organized by young people between the ages of 14 and 25, are: (1) to foster the spirit of unity through practical, organized training; (2) to give the young people vocational training necessary to everyday life. It is organized on the basis of units, with prefectural and city young people's societies, special city district young people's societies, and young people's societies of the factories, as the basic units. Over these basic organizations there are the state, sultanate, and city federations of the young people's societies, as well as the federated young people's society of all Java.

Organizations' Supervision

The basic organizations are led and supervised by the prefectures and cities, while the federation of young people's organizations are supervised by the states, sultanates, specially designated cities and the Military Administration authorities. Moreover, governors and mayors are presidents of the basic young people's associations, to that the activities of the young people's associations and those of the local administrative offices come under a single authority.

As for the training of the members of the young people's association, the object is to enable them to contribute toward the sacred task of establishing a Greater East Asia, through the rehabilitation of their respective native localities and working establishments, increase in agricultural and industrial production, labor services toward public enterprises, and air-defense and the rescue work. The greatest emphasis is laid on the training in professional efficiency, so that the young people may be convinced, through experience, that all efforts put forth by them contribute toward the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

The training in defense of their native localities is being carried on with air-defense and rescue work as the central points, and all the young people are enjoyed to participate in actual air-defense practices.

Education is carried on in their spare time by utilizing existing facilities, such as school equipment. The subjects in which they are thought are the Japanese and Malai languages, military training, calisthenics, field competitions, air-defense and rescue work.

Occupational Training

Occupational training suited to the conditions of the different localities is given, supplemented by actual practice in labor service, group work, and group studies.

Instruction in Japanese music, dancing, manual arts, and band music, such as will raise the spirits of the young people, is also being given.

In conducting various young people's organizations, the immediate need is capable leaders. To this end, a Central Young People's Training Institute was established last August in Djakarta by the Supervising Department of the Military Administration. The courses are divided into a "general" course and a "training" course. In the general course, promising young men who have their own particular vocations are enrolled, while in the training course those teachers of national and other schools, and graduates of normal schools, who are interested in working with young people, are enrolled. The period of training is usually from three to six months, and the number enrolled in the general department, 200 in the vocational department, 100 in the industrial department, and 100 in the navigation department; while about 200 young people are enrolled in the training course. Those who have completed their respective courses are placed in various Leaders' Training Institutes as instructors. The institute has already sent out two groups of graduates.

There are also farmers' training camps, established in Djakarta and Malang and other states, as well as those in the process of being established. Moreover, as plans for establishing similar training camps for local leaders of the young people's organizations are being considered, it will not be long before more than 2,000 leaders of the young people will be graduated each year.

GOVERNORS HEAR TOJO ON 1ST DAY

(Continued From Page 1)

tion, has a resolve to keep in close touch with their chairmen. The desire of the Government is to see the central and local authorities acting as one man in increasing and strengthening the nation's war power.

"The Government considers taking the present opportunity of getting the central authorities to turn over to the local authorities some of their business as it considers it will be in proper hands when it is under local governments. As is known, politics is a living thing. There is no telling what will happen at any moment as the war situation develops. It is a most important thing to the successful conduct of the war for things to be done by the authorities in the way they ought to be done in the face of the sort of situation by which we are confronted. I have a great wish that whenever occasion requires the local chiefs will make the fullest and most effective conceivable use of the Administrative Councils.

"I am fully aware that it is no easy task to get these Government policies quickly realized and have conditions of a completely successful war fully satisfied. We have to win the war, and in order to do so we must manage to accomplish this task. This consideration was in my mind when I took every opportunity that came my way to air unreservedly my views on the way in which things must needs be done by officials, especially the local chiefs.

"I should like to take the present occasion to state my views over and again in the hope that they will be helpful to my hearers in attending to their official duties.

Exhorts Administrators

"Firstly, it must be borne in mind that it is a truism that all administration should be done in the light of reality. The chief end of administration is to meet at once the needs of the State and to enable the people to do their duties to the State in a bright atmosphere. All officials, no matter whether they belong to the central Government or are in service in the provinces, have got to have a good understanding at all times of the requirements of the State as a whole, to have a clear knowledge of the actual state of things in various fields, especially the trend of the public mind, and to get to their work with a parent's heart.

"Secondly, the thing is for all officials to concentrate their energies on getting the originality in them displayed. Take a look at the actualities of the war situation by which we are confronted. It will show that there are things defying our peace-time ways of thinking and standards of measurement about our war of arms, about our war of thought, and about our wartime national life. In order to win the war, we have to turn the impossible into the possible, and to get the start of the enemy in everything, in the war of production, in the war of scientific technique, and in all other phases of the war. If we hope to succeed in doing these things we have to be adaptable in our thoughts, to be above our old ways of thinking, and to mobilize all our intellectual powers to display the originality in us to the fullest extent.

"I have a sincere desire to see my audience making a special effort to give point to what I have just said in regulating their conduct, in directing their junior officials, and in guiding the people.

"Thirdly, what I am going to say is about the attitude of officials toward their functions.

"As my hearers are already fully aware, an official is under the supreme duty to embody the Imperial Will in himself and let the people to bask in Imperial Favors. The responsibilities of officials under the current great war are truly grave.

"In wartime, everything is planned and placed in effect. Planning of economy is absolutely necessary for the increasing and strengthening of visible fighting power. All measures necessary to attain the national end are planned and carried out by officials on their own responsibility. I desire all officials to reflect on their attitude toward their duties and overcome all difficulties on the way to the satisfactory performance of their duties.

"Fourthly, I have something to say about the improvement of official standards. Discipline is a thing that is specially needed by officials in wartime. Any laxity displayed by officials at the moment will affect the morale of the people at once, loosen the ties that are binding the people together, and produce an undesirable effect on the nation's war effort.

"In conclusion, the thing that will determine the outcome of a war is human power, especially will power. I expect my hearers to make themselves exemplary to their junior officials in the first line of local administration, give wise guidance to the people under their jurisdiction, invigorate their fighting spirit more and more under an unshakable conviction of victory, overcome their difficulties, and concentrate on getting the nation's fighting power increased and strengthened, and make a display of the power born out of the state of unity between the officers and men at the war front and the people behind the guns. In short, I expect them to help achieve the objects of the war to set the Imperial Mind at peace."

CLEAN-UP RESULTS IN CHINA REVEALED

269 Foe Installations Destroyed in June

Domei

PEKING, July 19.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces here this afternoon announced composite results of mopping-up operations in North China during the month of June as follows:

Enemy military installations destroyed—269 (including 230 of the Communist forces)

Bodies abandoned on the battlefields—8,762 (including 4,058 of the Communist forces)

Prisoners taken—5,721 (including 1,661 Chinese Communists)

War booty:

Artillery piece	1
Anti-tank guns	4
Trench Mortars	15
Heavy Machine-guns	86
Automatic rifles and revolvers	26
Rifles	4,332
Revolvers	897

The communique added that quantities of other arms and ammunition as well as clothing material and military rations were seized during the June operations.

Sicily Foes Routed By Attacking Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

patches from Washington.

His warning was in gist as follows: "The German submarines will surely conduct strenuous activities in new waters. It is premature to conclude that the submarine warfare was terminated because of the recent inactivities on the German side in May and June. Our enemy is equipped with an enormous margin of armed strength. As far as submarine warfare is concerned, merely the first stage passed, therefore it is nothing but the vindication of ignorance on our side to imagine that we had smashed the enemy. It must be remembered that Germany is the most skilful in conducting submarine warfare. The recent turn of the war tide in our favor in the north Atlantic waters should be ascribed to the activities of the planes borne by carriers which escorted transport squadrons as well as to the improvements and wider usage of anti-submarine arms."

NAITO IS APPOINTED NEW SHONAN MAYOR

Civil Administrator Succeeds Shigeo Otachi, Now Governor Of Tokyo Metropolis

Chief Civil Administrator Kanichi Naito was appointed Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality on Sunday following the recent resignation of Shigeo Otachi, who was later appointed Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, according to a Shonan dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Mr. Naito hails from Imaharu, Ehime Prefecture. On his graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1922, he joined the Home Ministry and later held various important posts in prefectural governments.

In 1931, he was appointed Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture and, shortly afterward, was appointed chief civil administrator of the War Ministry.

He went to Shonan, which was just beginning to rise from the ashes of war fire, and was absorbed in the industrial construction of Malai.

He is largely responsible for the formulation of an epochal plan involving the five-year economic construction of the Southern Regions.

Fujihara Tours Morioka

Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara and his party arrived at Morioka from Tokyo on Monday and visited the Iwate Prefectural Office. Later, he left for Kamaishi to inspect factories.

Navy Airmen Down 77 Planes in South

(Continued From Page 1)

bombs, it started to list emitting black smoke. An airfield on Guadalcanal Island was also attacked and taking fire broke out at three points there. Later it was followed by a great explosion place at one of them.

The largest battle was fought on July 17, when the Japanese Forces engaged a formation of 167 enemy planes that came raiding Buin on Bougainville Island of the Solomon Group. That the Japanese Forces shot down 58 enemy planes in the battle will be a feat long remembered in the history of aerial warfare.

Guadalcanal, Savo Raided

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific today made the following statement, according to a Melbourne dispatch:

1. Japanese Air Forces on the night of July 16 and 17 bombed Guadalcanal Island and blasted military establishments.
2. Japanese Air Forces also dropped bombs on Savo Island.

Rites for Kashima Set

Funeral services for Major-General Okimasa Kashima, who was killed in action in the Southern Regions in the current war will be solemnized on July 25.

Thai Visitors at Yokosuka

Phariot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prisanuchat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, visited the Yokosuka Naval Garrison Monday. They were guests of honor at luncheon held under the sponsorship of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

Kwaho Miyake Dies

Mrs. Kwaho Miyake, wife of Dr. Setsurei Miyake, noted publicist and commentator, died of illness at her Yoyogi home. She was 76 years old. During her younger days Mrs. Miyake published many novels and other books of miscellaneous articles.

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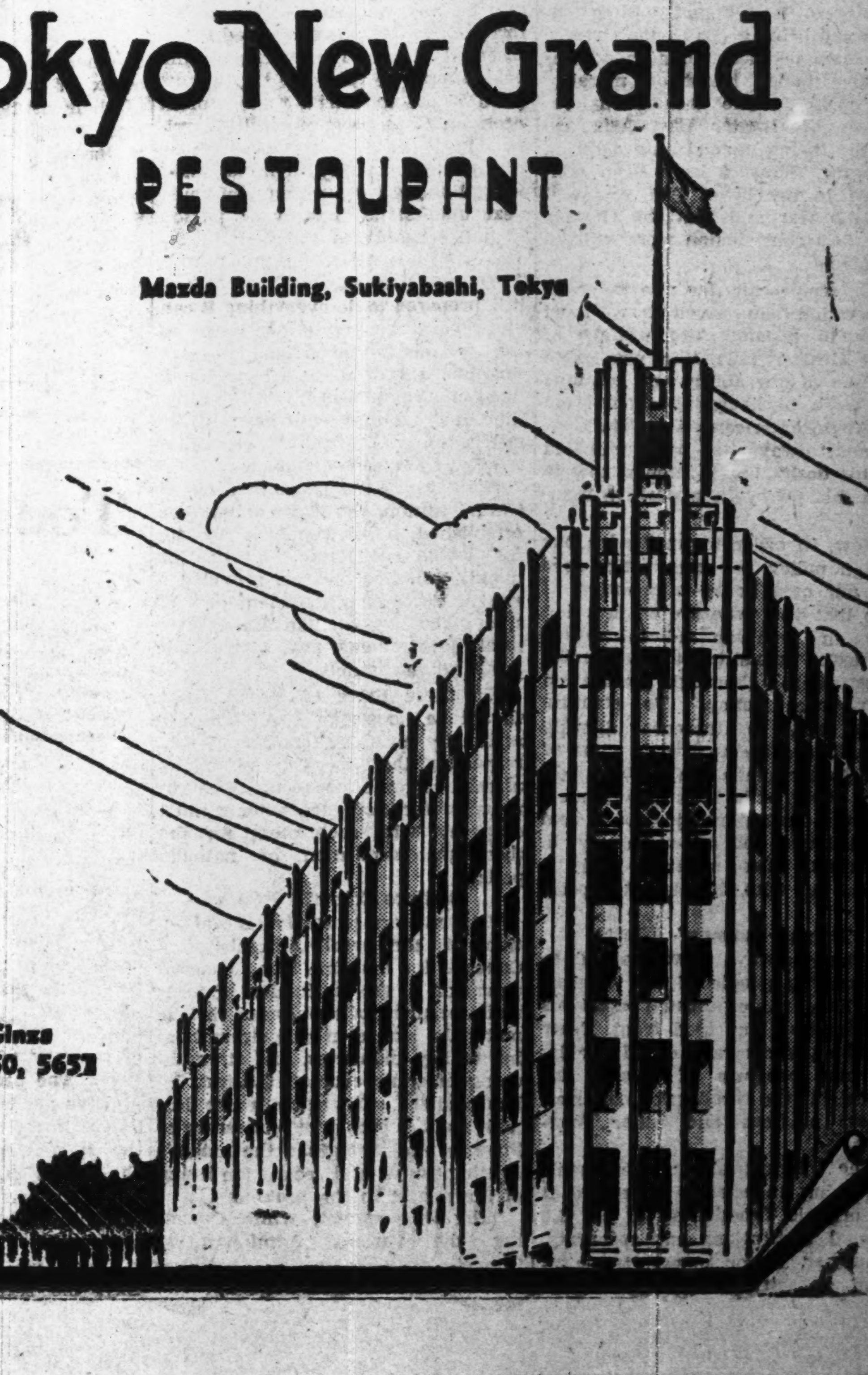

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Director: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq. Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama Esq.
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Malai
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U.S. CAPTIVES THANK JAPAN FOR KINDNESS

Major Hankins Sends Appreciation Letter for Building Cemetery at Mukden

Heartfelt thanks and appreciation by the American prisoners of war toward the generous and kind attitude of the Imperial Japanese Army were expressed by Major S. H. Hankins on behalf of his comrades on the occasion of a solemn ceremony for the dedication of the very excellent cemetery for the 200 dead.

The ceremony was conducted at the Mukden War Prisoners' Camp on June 13 attended by many Japanese authorities and those who are being cared for at the Camp.

Major, Hankins, C.A.C., who is acting as the leader of the American headquarters at the Camp, delivered an impressive dedication address. He also wrote a letter of appreciation to the Chief Commander of the Mukden War Prisoners' Camp. The full texts of his address and letter follow:

Dedication Address

We have gathered here today to dedicate the Mukden Prisoners' of War Cemetery. Considerable time and labor has been expended in making this similar to our regular military cemeteries and we shall remember and appreciate the individuals concerned and their efforts.

The purpose of assembling all available men is to fix in as many individual memories as possible the picture of this cemetery. I want you to remember always that any one of the two hundred men who rest here was someone's buddy—some mother's son. They have paid in part the wages of war—a war that they as individuals were entirely innocent of. Millions of others have and will die in the same way before peace will come. Take this picture and that thought home with you because, as you know, things like this do not find their way to the pages of history books. We are inclined to publicize the so-called Glory of War and to conceal the true facts as to cause and effect. You may never know the cause of the present war but here you see at first hand one of its effects.

A further example:

I believe that one of the men who is buried here was the son of an American promoter, well known in the 1920's. Every day many newspapers would print various articles about this man's activities. In reality, the extent of his contribution to the United States was questionable, yet he received much publicity. His son died as a prisoner of war. That as a contribution is certainly not small. Observe and remember the publicity that the son will receive on our return to the United States.

In conclusion, let us concentrate on the message that these dead would most likely give if they were privileged to speak again. I am certain that they would express some of the thoughts that we have just considered but the substance of their message would undoubtedly be—"You the living must profit by the knowledge that we died as a result of mistakes made by others as well as our own. Take care of yourselves. Think! Your chances of survival are better if you do."

S. H. HANKINS
American Leader

Letter of Appreciation

American Headquarters of
Mukden Prisoner War Camp
Mukden, Manchoukuo.
June 16, 1943

Subject: Letter of Appreciation
To: Chief Commander

1. On behalf of the American prisoners of war, I wish to express appreciation for the privileges and materials which made possible the very excellent cemetery dedicated on June 13, 1943 of the Mukden prisoners of war dead. We consider this cemetery and other evidence of the Chief Commander's interest in our welfare, not only as natural results of a just and comprehensive administration but as highly commendable acts of a kind and considerate gentleman.

S. H. HANKINS,
Major C.A.C.
American Leader.

KODAIRA QUITS I.R.A.A. POST

Kobayashi of Yomiuri Named Affairs Bureau Director

Dr. Gonichi Kodaira, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, resigned his post and he has been succeeded by Mitsumasa Kobayashi, managing director of the Yomiuri Shimbun-sha.

Mr. Kobayashi was formerly Director-General of the Ethical Education Board of the Education Ministry. Resigning the post in 1940, he was named president of the Kyushu Nippon-sha and concurrently held the presidency of the Nagasaki Nichi Nichi Shimbun. Later, he was made vice-president of the Hochi Shimbun, now incorporated into the Yomiuri Shimbun-sha.

Future P.I. Leaders

Determined looking Filipino students returning from the Imperial Palace where they paid their homage. The party of 27 students, who will receive training here to become future leaders of their country, arrived in Tokyo on Monday morning.

AN ANNAMESE ABROAD

My 'Round Trip' to Japan

By HOQUANPHUOC

Mr. Matsuda, of the Japanese Consulate-General, who had kindly booked passage for me to Japan, told me to be at the wharf around eight o'clock in the morning. "The boat will sail at nine," he said, and wished me a pleasant trip.

Mr. Hoquanphuoc

Excited as I was at the prospect of visiting Japan for the first time, alone and in wartime, I wanted to take every precaution so as not to run the risk of missing my boat. Back in the Aurora University dormitory, I begged a Chinese friend to read and re-read twice all that was written on my steamer ticket.

"Passengers must be at the wharf by seven in the morning," my friend translated. He further advised me to be too early, rather than too late.

Before retiring that night I asked the servant to wake me up at four o'clock next morning, that is, half an hour before the Jesuits' hour of rising, while various alarm-clocks of numerous friends were gathered and placed beneath my bed, for I had faith neither in one man's promise nor in one clock's regularity. At eleven, as by a miracle, I fell into a sound sleep.

When the servant came to knock at my door at the appointed hour, I was already adjusting the small hands of the borrowed alarm-clocks so as to prevent any unnecessary alarm, since there were four other occupants in the room, all snoring loudly. I had been awakened by the servant's cough in his room downstairs.

"Good, very good," I whispered to the old servant. A very good day indeed for travelling, I thought, congratulating myself. Since I was able to wake up by myself, everything will be okay, no doubt.

As a special service the servant brought me some hot water with which to bathe myself before taking the regular cold shower. It was very kind of him, for it was November and an icy North wind was blowing outside.

I was ready to leave the dormitory. A young friend, who had come to see me off at the wharf, was walking back and forth in front of the dormitory. I could see him under a lamp-post, through the dormitory window, although not clearly, for the cold wind had brought with it a fine, misty rain which is quite familiar in Shanghai.

The old servant had been tipped royally the day before. At that early hour, when we were quite alone, he wanted to express his gratitude, and so engaged me in conversation:

"Little master, are going to Japan for ever?"

"I shall be back very soon, maybe to live in China again," I tried to comfort him.

Then, thinking of what was waiting for me in Japan, and of the different kind of life I would probably lead after my studies abroad, also of all the excitement I would experience in the next few hours, I wanted to make him happy at this last moment.

"Good-bye, my old friend," I stretched out my hand, and while his was grasping mine, I transferred some banknote. He refused to take them, saying that I would need money during the trip, but I explained that from then on those notes would be of no use to me.

"We use Yen in Japan," I told him proudly, for I was soon going to live in a strange place, a far-off country where he, the old servant, could never go. With so many good things in store for me, it was only right that he should be made happier by a few extra drinks.

With the same thought, and with the same generosity, I tipped the doorman who, to show his thanks, opened unnecessarily wide the folding-doors, and shouted after me: "Good-bye, and a nice trip." The ricksha man was given double fare since, calculating in Yen, the charge seemed too small in my generous mood. "It is the last time I will be using a ricksha," I told myself. "Let everybody rejoice at my happy trip to Japan today."

We reached the wharf at seven sharp, but no sign of other travelers could be seen. Naturally, we were too early, or had we come to the wrong wharf? A shopkeeper assured us that we were in the right place, since the place he was living in was called 'Wayside Wharf.' There was nothing to do but wait.

Although my friend repeatedly said that he was not hungry, I knew that we both wished very much for a good breakfast, for the unwonted early rising had made us tired, cold and hungry. However, we were determined not to leave my luggage on the street until they could be trusted to the transport company.

Eight o'clock could be heard striking in the shops on the other side of the road. I became worried, and suspected that something was wrong: To make sure, my friend went to a public telephone and called up the steamship company. It was too early to get any answer. We then tried the policeman, who knew nothing about ships. "How can I tell you, since all ship movements are secret? Besides, I wouldn't know anyway."

At fifteen after nine the steamship compradore was at the other end of the line:

"Sorry, but you are mistaken. The steamer leaves Sunday morning at nine. Today is only Saturday. Be sure to be on time tomorrow. Good-bye."

I was without funds, as I had magnanimously given away all my remaining Chinese money. I had to borrow fifty dollars from my friend to cover the day's expenses.

And worse still, I was greeted with a chorus of shouts and jokes when I turned up again at the dormitory.

"How did you enjoy your round-trip?"

"How did you manage to miss your boat?"

After a copious meal of breakfast and lunch combined, I took to bed to avoid meeting the many familiar faces and the jibes that were sure to be directed at me.

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27 FILIPINO YOUTHS IN TOKYO FOR STUDY

Sons of Vargas and Laurel In Group Recommended by Executive Body

A group of 27 Filipino students, including the sons of prominent leaders in the Philippines, arrived in Tokyo Monday to take up studies to qualify as future administrative leaders of their nation.

After undergoing strict scholastic as well as physical examinations, these 27 students were selected from 40 applicants recommended by the Philippine Executive Commission and were despatched to Japan by the Military Administration there.

Prior to their departure for Japan, these students received a preparatory instruction in Japanese spirit and culture and military training at the Malacan Special Physical Training Camp.

Included among the party are Eduardo, 17 and Ramon, 15, two sons of Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission who are making the trip at their own expense. Mariano Laurel, 20, eldest son of Jose P. Laurel, Secretary of the Interior, 10 Police Inspectors as well as two sons of the Moro chiefs of Sulu and Cotabata Provinces, are also listed among the visitors. The party paid homage to the Imperial Palace and made courtesy visits to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the War Ministry, Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

They will prepare for entrance to the Japanese Language School of the International Students Society which is scheduled to open on July 24.

¥50,000,000 Bonds Issued

The Government on Monday floated 3½ per cent interest-bearing bonds with the total face value of ¥50,000,000 in connection with the proposed increase of capitalization of the National Rehabilitation Bank to be doubled to ¥100,000,000.

Flood Hits Szechwan

A large section of Szechwan Province, China, is now flooded as all tributaries of the Yangtze River have overflowed their banks, according to a Shanghai dispatch dated Monday to Domei. The rainfall responsible for the flood is the most severest in 30 years.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

With the fixed determination to maintain China in that semi-colonial state to which Anglo-American imperialism had reduced her, and under cover of the most high-sounding phrases as to respect for China's integrity, etc., America even before the outbreak of the China Affair took advantage of any and every opportunity to help Chiang Kai-shek obstruct Japan's constructive effort tending towards cooperation between Japan and China.

Whenever Japan took any step which might make cooperation between the two sister nations effective, she was arraigned as an aggressor. When Japan was at last obliged to strike at America's Chinese tools whose obstructive action alone stood in the way of China's emergence as a free united nation, America smoothed her features into the most pious mien, and through press and radio daily pontificated as to the noble nature of their henchman, Chiang's, resistance, and led not only many of the gullible people of America to believe America's aid to that traitor to China's true interests was altruistic, but even succeeded in deceiving many Indian patriots, who of all people should have been most immune to Anglo-American lies, as to the true motives underlying this American aid.

But now that Chiang, his back to the wall, has all but outlived his usefulness to America, now that America herself is involved in a life and death struggle, now that thanks to Japan China has at last been restored to her rightful place as an independent nation, her integrity assured, not in airy propaganda words but in concrete tangible fact, America can no longer keep up the sedulously maintained camouflage.

No less a personage than Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Forces in China, has given a most revealing glimpse of the true face that was hidden behind the pious mask, of the total disregard for China or Chungking's interests that lay beneath all those earlier high-sounding words.

On June 21, Major-General Chennault issued a statement saying: "We did NOT come to cooperate with the Chinese Air Force. Our main object is to utilize Chinese air bases and to raid Japanese air bases on the Continent and also Japan proper. It is also our aim to cooperate with the American forces in the Southern regions. To attain this end we must monopolize the air bases in China."

In simpler words, America's object is to monopolize China's bases for purely American purposes, to USE China, not to HELP her. That this has always been America's true objective has long been crystal clear to Japan and the National Government of China in Nanking. Now Chungking has it from America's own mouth.

There must be many Chinese in Chungking, writhing under the heel of the arrogant American invader, who now thinks he can doff the mask with impunity, already bitterly rueing the day the traitor Chiang let these domineering aliens, who never had any real regard for China's interests, overrun any part of Chinese territory.

Let them take comfort. The day is not far distant when this one last remaining source of Anglo-American pollution of Greater East Asia will be removed by Japan's liberating onward march, when they too will be able to arise, awakened from their pipe dream, long since turned into a nightmare, and join their brethren now enjoying true independence and all the benefits of peace and prosperity in a free China united under the wise leadership of their President, Wang Ching-wei, and cooperating with Japan in the heaven sent task of liberating the whole of Greater East Asia from Anglo-American domination.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1943

Uncle Sam's Quandary

I

The present phase of the war represents another of those shocks to America in her tortuous return to sanity. The transcendental courage of the Japanese soldiers, their superhuman heroism shown in Guadalcanal and Attu and the present scenes of battle in in the South Seas, to which the nerve-shattered American soldiers now filling American hospitals are eloquent testimony, have forced the American public to revise its' former dream-induced opinion of Japanese strength. An increasing number of American writers and leaders into whose dream-lulled brains the light of truth is beginning to penetrate, have been forced to re-examine Japan's and America's relative war strength in the light of the true facts.

Slow but inexorable is the bitter realization dawning upon the people of the United States that they are contending in the Pacific with a foe whose valor and strength vastly exceed all their obsolete standards of appraisal. Their fatal miscalculation has already been frankly admitted by Roy Howard, one of America's leading journalists, who wrote in a New York newspaper recently: "The Allies must be out of their minds with their wishful thinking about Japan's weaknesses. Instead they should pay more attention to her strength, which many people, on both sides of the Atlantic, are still far too prone to underestimate." And this, after the bitter experiences of nearly twenty months since the first rude awakening at Pearl Harbor!

II

Washington Irving, were he alive today, would have produced a stupendous allegory, far more engrossing and on an incomparably larger scale than his classic "Rip Van Winkle." An H.G.Wells or a George Bernard Shaw, were they free from wartime fetters, might have been the author of a biting satire: "Uncle Sam Winkle".

The false leaders in the United States have, during the years which intervened between the two World Wars, served as indefatigable sandmen to lull the once acute American intelligence to sleep, filling the people's minds with dope and giving them delusions of purely illusory grandeur. In the course of that drugged slumber the American people have gone through a series of the most fantastic hallucinations from which the realities of this war will rudely awaken them. They have been led to dream of a monstrous expansion of American interests by abuse of the Washington Treaties which they thought had hamstrung Japan.

They saw the profitable results of the relentless Harding-Coolidge mercantilism, and were led to dream of the extension and eternalization of the Coolidge-Hoover era of prosperity by raising still higher the living standard of the American people at the expense of the economic welfare of other nations. Their favorite pipe-dream was that by application of the infamous Stimson doctrine to Asia; by retention of Anglo-American military advantages over Japan; by rejection of Japan's proposal for a mutual non-aggressive common upper limit to naval armament and the continuance of the iniquitous 5-5-3 ratio; by the ABCD encirclement of Japan; by the imposition of economic sanctions and embargoes, they could gradually strangle Japan and reduce her to impotence.

The accumulated arrogance and temerity of the leaders of the United States due to this fallacy, their wilful refusal to listen to all saner counsels, were such that even when the fatal blow was struck at Pearl Harbor, the awakening in America to realities, though rude, was nevertheless far from complete, and still further shocks will be necessary before the American mind can be freed from the web of hallucinations still surrounding it.

III

Uncle Sam Winkle's blindness to reality was, however, so deep that it is not to be expected that his return to absolute sanity is yet anywhere near complete.

He still refuses to understand or appreciate the true significance of the latest phase of India's Independence Movement, that it means the dawn of India's freedom at last. Only the scantiest distorted information as to the regularly constituted Indian National Army is allowed to trickle through the ordinary channels to the American public. But when tens of thousands of Indian soldiers marched in review last week in the City of Shonan before their intrepid commander, Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, India's Army was no illusion. It was a real army on the march. It opens a new page in the history of mankind. It announced to the world that the days of British Imperialism in India are numbered. And yet America's sandmen-leaders are doing their utmost to keep the American public blind and deaf to this epochal event which presages the shattering of the chains that have bound the 350,000,000 people of India for so long. They still hand them out doped news in the vain hope that Uncle Sam can still be kept in his lethargic slumber and go on dreaming empty dreams of world hegemony.

Still, all Americans are not susceptible to the collective aberration in the same degree, and even such a man as Wendell Willkie, erstwhile Republican Presidential candidate, and President Roosevelt's henchman, included passages in his recent book "One World" which show that some glimmerings of the truth about India have penetrated to his consciousness. He writes "Many men and women I have talked with, from Africa to Alaska, asked me the question which became almost a symbol all through Asia. That question was, 'What about India?' From Cairo on, the question confronted me at every turn." To make his point still clearer he further reported that a very wise Chinese had told him that America, by keeping silent on India, was drawing upon herself the deep distrust of all the peoples of Asia.

There must be many other American leaders besides Roy Howard and Wendell Willkie who are flashing warning signals at Uncle Sam Winkle telling him to wake up and take stock of realities. That truth will eventually win is, of course, a foregone conclusion. In what manner or how soon the bitter awakening comes is a matter which need concern us little. But Uncle Sam has our full sympathy in advance for the shock of his rude awakening, the force and tragedy of which will be commensurate with whatever temporary advantage Sandman Roosevelt and his obscurantist aides may gain over those realist adversaries who wish to awaken Uncle Sam from his dream of world hegemony and ever-increasing prosperity at the expense of other nations.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . . .

In a lyrical poem, the meter and the idea are blended in one. Treated separately, they reveal themselves as two contrary forces; and instances are common in which their natural antagonism has not been overcome, thus resulting in the production of bad poems. We are the artists, before whom lie materials which are mutually obstructive. They continually clash, until they develop into a creation perfect in unity. Very often, in order to shirk trouble and secure peace, we sacrifice one of the contending parties. This makes the fight impossible, but also the creation. The restless spirit of nature divorced from the soul's repose drives us to the madness of work which piles up towers of things. On the other hand the spiritual being deprived of its world of reality lives only in the exile of abstraction, creating phantoms in which exaggerations, unchecked by the strict necessities of forms, run riot.

* * *

Some part of the earth's water becomes rarefied and ascends to the skies. With the movement and the music it acquires in those pure heights it then showers down, back to the water of the earth, making it wholesome and fresh. Similarly, part of the mind of humanity rises up out of the world and flies skywards; but this sky-soaring mind attains completeness only when it has returned, to mingle with the earth-bound mind. This is the ventilation of religion, the circulation of man's ideals between heaven and earth.

A Year Ago Today

July 20, 1942

In the past one month Japanese submarines sank 25 enemy ships, about 200,000 tons, in the Western Indian Ocean and off South Africa, and as those ships were probably fully loaded with troops, munitions and food supplies sent from Australia, New Zealand or India to North Africa or West Asia, the result must have greatly contributed directly and indirectly to the German and Italian operations.

* * *

The joint force of Japanese and Manchoukuo troops which has surrounded the main body of the Chungking Communist 8th Route Army in Northern Hopeh is swiftly tightening its line of encirclement.

* * *

Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, today arrived at Sydney to confer with Australian authorities on problems regarding provisions and other commodities to be shipped to New Zealand.

* * *

While the anti-Axis nations are busy meeting the German challenge in Europe, Russia and in North Africa, Japan is building up its national strength to the point of impregnability, declares the London Observer. Quoting a Dutch oil expert, the Observer states that Japan is more than capable of meeting the demands on machinery for the reconstruction of the oil fields in the East Indies.

HARBOR FACILITIES IN HAINAN HAVE IMPORTANT FUTURE ROLE

General Communication System in Island Investigated —Improvement of Ports Recommended

By TAKAYOSHI TAKITA
(From the Sozo)

Hainan Island has long remained a sealed book as to its economic resources, though it has generally been regarded as a treasure-house of great possibilities. It actually holds out high hopes in the way of agricultural resources in rice, sugar cane, rubber, raw cotton and fruit, stockfarming in buffaloes, etc., marine products in salt and fish and mineral resources in tin, gold dust, iron, copper, silver and lead.

The Island covers an area of 54,000 square kilometers and its population is put roughly at 2,750,000, of which about 500,000 are aborigines. As to the taxes borne by the inhabitants, the figures for the 17th year of the Chinese Republic show some 2,600,000 yuan in national taxes, 300,000 yuan in provincial taxes and 300,000 yuan in other local levies, making a total of about 3,200,000 yuan. From these facts it is obvious that the capacity for consumption of the islanders is very limited. It is well-nigh impossible in such circumstances to expect a large increase in its import trade for the present.

Development Possibilities

Concerning the economic development of Hainan Island, T. V. Soong once stressed (1) the dredging of harbors, (2) the laying of railways, (3) the exploitation of mining resources, and (4) the improvement of defense equipment. The Hongkong Daily News also put emphasis on the improvement of harbors and the construction of railways. Altogether, it is deemed of prime importance to advance civilization through the provision of better means of conveyance as the pre-requisite for the exploitation of economic resources.

The communications enterprise in Hainan Island was still in its infancy prior to the outbreak of the China affair. There were practically no highways in the days before the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The conveyance of men and goods was done exclusively by ships, oxcarts and coolies. After the tenth year of the Chinese Republic, highways were built between the principal cities by cooperative efforts between officials and people.

At the time of the outbreak of the China affair, there were some 900 motor buses and carriages in operation. Not a single railway line is laid in the Island, however. The Chinese Government had the construction of a few railway lines under contemplation. There was also a rumor that the British and Chinese Corporation, backed by the British Government, was planning the construction of a railway running through the Island. These schemes died a natural death, however, in consequence of the outbreak of the China affair.

Sea Traffic

The sea traffic is carried on both by steamers and by sailing ships. All steamship lines are concentrated on Hoihow, the only open port on the Island, and there were six principal lines before the outbreak of the China affair, namely, the Taiwan-Hongkong-Hoihow-Pakhoi-Haifong line, the Hongkong-Hoihow-Haifong line, the Hongkong-Hoihow-Pakhoi line, the Hongkong-Hoihow-Singapore line, the Hongkong-Hoihow-Thai line, and the Hongkong-Kwangchow-Haifong line.

Of the sailing ships engaged in navigation, over 130 vessels went to the South Sea ports a year, over 100 sailed to Pakhoi, Haifong, Kwangchow, Hongkong, Macao, Kiangmen and Canton, while about 1,000 plied between ports of the Island. The sailing ships for the South Sea ports were capable of carrying 1,000 to 10,000 piculs of goods and those for Canton and other Chinese ports 100 to 1,000 piculs. Their cargoes consisted largely of agricultural products, mineral products and timber.

In short, the transportation business of the Island is in an undeveloped state. It is, therefore, imperative that, in domestic relations, riparian and road improvement works should be taken vigorously in hand and the construction of new railways be launched, and, for the development of foreign trade, harbors should be improved and better facilities provided for land and sea communications.

Ports of Hainan

The coast of Hainan Island has little indentation, and there are few good ports. The sands which are carried downward from the upper reaches settle and form banks at the river mouth. Chinglen in the eastern part, Yulin in the southern part and the Hsinyingchiang in the northwest part are comparatively good ports. Hoihow, the sole open port of the Island, which is located on the lower reaches of the Nantuchiang, has a most extensive and rich hinterland. Although it has been the best port of the Island during the past sixty years since it was opened in 1876, it has many drawbacks as a commercial port.

Hoihow was opened as the outer harbor for Kiungchow, the metropolis of Kiungshan district, following the establishment there of a branch Customs house in April, 1876. Owing to the sand-bank formed at the river mouth, even small steamboats have to cast anchor at points from three to five miles from the shore. Moreover, as the anchorage is exposed to the north-eastern trade wind constantly from September to April of the next year, loading and unloading operations are attended with great difficulties during this interval.

About the 12th year of the Chinese Republic, the local leading merchants, on consultation with the Customs officials, drew up a harbor improvement plan, but somehow it was not carried out. Another plan was laid down by the local Governor in the 17th year of the Chinese Republic, but this scheme also fell through with his resignation from the Governorship. Still another scheme drawn up by the Kwangtung Riparian Improvement Association by order of the Provincial Government fizzled out because the necessary funds were not forthcoming.

Hoihow Is Principal Port

Notwithstanding its many natural disadvantages as a port, Hoihow was the premier commercial center of the Island, with a population of 50,000, before the outbreak of the China Affair, because it is favorably located geographically, occupying a very important position on the steamship lines connecting Hongkong, Pakhoi, Haifong and Kwangchow, and also because, with an extensive and rich region for its hinterland, it is in close connection with Kiungchow and other important cities.

The port of Chinglan faces southeast and it is half a mile wide at the narrowest point and 1.5 miles at the widest. Due to the existence of coral reefs below the surface at the entrance, however, it cannot accommodate big ships. This port is called at by junks engaged in trade with the South Sea islands. In the event of the removal of sunken rocks, however, it will make a better commercial port than Hoihow. In the first year of the Chinese Republic, a plan was laid down for the improvement of the harbor, but for lack of funds, the work was suspended. The port occupies a key position on the eastern coast of Hainan Island and its future development is confidently expected.

Yulin faces the naval port of Touane in Annam across the sea. It is divided into an inner and outer harbor. Although the inner harbor is surrounded by hills on three sides, east, west and north, and is thus protected against winds, coral reefs in which it abounds, coupled with the narrowness of its entrance, unfit for the accommodation of large ships. The outer harbor is deep and its entrance is 3.5 miles wide. Its shortcoming is that it has nothing to protect it from the southwestern wind.

This port is probably the best in Hainan Island, but as it has mountainous districts behind it, cut off from industrial zones, it has little value as a commercial port. Its importance rather lies in its strategic value. It was not without reason that some years ago France approached China with a request for permission to lease the zone around this port.

Hsinyingchang Sheltered

Hsinyingchiang is at the mouth of the Pemenchiang. It is wide and is sheltered from winds by the hills on the northwest. Although it is superior to Hoihow, it is not deep enough to admit large ships. It is nevertheless one of the best commercial ports, besides being the most important fishing port of the Island. As the port faces the Chinese Continent, it will acquire great importance as a key place of communication connecting the Island with the Continent, in the event of the materialization of the plan for the laying of railways between Canton and Chinchow and between Chinchow and Wuchow.

In short, Hainan Island has few harbors which are favored by nature. Chinglan in the eastern part and Yulin in the southern part are comparatively better. Topographically and economically speaking, however, the western and northeastern parts offer better prospects. These parts have extensive open fields and are densely populated. Industry is also more advanced there than in any other parts.

It must be noted, however, that some eastern and southern parts are rich in agricultural, maritime and forestry products, and it would, therefore, be wrong to neglect the improvement of the ports in those parts.

Again, from the geographical point of view, the ports in the western and northern parts lie midway between Hongkong and Haifong and hold, so to speak, a grip on South China. They are therefore far more important than ports in the eastern and southern parts. Anyway, all these ports must be greatly improved so that they may play a more important part in future, economically and otherwise

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JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Literary Renaissance of Yedo Period

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

We will begin with some characteristic episodes which better than long-winded argument will illustrate the point we want to clarify.

Hojo Yasutoki, third Hojo regent, as every schoolboy knows, was one of the model warrior statesmen ever born. Of him Kitabatake Chikafusa, author of the celebrated Jinno Shotoki, wrote in the sense that were it not for men like Yoritomo and Yasutoki there would have been no knowing what had become of the people of Nippon.

An astute statesman as well as a brave man of war, he was eminent, among other qualities, for his deep reverence for the Throne, his mercy and toleration in the hours of triumph, and for his love of simple life and selfless devotion to duty. He was in short everything a good strong military ruler should be. He had one small shortcoming. He was illiterate.

In the famous anti-Kamakura campaign (1221) launched by the so-called loyalists who had misinterpreted the will of the Court, Yasutoki, commander-in-chief of the northern army, was pushing his victorious army on to Kyoto, when there arrived an envoy from the Court to deliver an insen (rescript from the ex-Emperor). Immediately the loyal Yasutoki dismounted and in a reverential manner received the august document. Then, as the story goes, he held it up above his head, and loudly commanded whoever among his men, scholar enough to be able to read it, to come forward and do his duty. One Kawahara Kosaburo respectully informed the chief that there was a man, Fujita Saburo by name, native of the province of Musashi, who was known for high learning and therefore must be able to read it. Fujita was accordingly summoned and he bravely spelled out the insen, and so Yasutoki knew wherein the august will consisted and straightway ceased hostilities.

Art of Letters Discredited

The spectacle of Yasutoki, the greatest Kanto General, holding up a written document and proclaiming to the world his inability to read it, seems to us somewhat piquant. Does it not recall the picturesque scene in the battle of Yashima (1185) in which Yoshitsune, seeing the fan with the sun-disk challengingly hoisted up in the bow of an enemy junk, loudly called for a man with enough confidence in archership to come forward and shoot the target?

Yasutoki was evidently of the class of great captains who chose to learn wisdom through the ear rather than with the eye.

Coming to the heroic age of the latter 16th century, we have not very much evidence, internal or external, to prove that Nobunaga was as puissant in the field of literary learning as he was in the art of war. As for Hideyoshi, the very assiduous attempts made by some historians to demonstrate that he was not so illiterate, seem rather to prove that if he was not downright illiterate, neither was his literary skill of very high order.

What About Iyeyasu?

Regarding even Iyeyasu who is deservedly regarded as a magnificent patron of learning and who must be conceded to have given the earliest and the strongest impetus to the literary renaissance of Yedo period, we hear now and then a disconcerting whisper that he was not very far removed from illiteracy. In an old book allegedly containing the reminiscences of one Watanabe Koan, a contemporary of Iyeyasu, he is quoted as making this startling remark, "The Gongen-sama (Lord Avatar par excellence, meaning Iyeyasu) was almost the same as 'muhitsu' (without writing-brush, i.e., illiterate). He is said to have practised some penmanship while in Mikawa, but his writings hardly go beyond the I-ro-ha (ABC) stage." In one of Yamaga Soko's works a dialogue is quoted as between Takeda Shingen and Nagasaka Chokan, the former asking the latter whether he thought Iyeyasu was good at composing verses, to which the latter replied, "he is stone blind to letters, unable to ready anything—so I am informed."

All this, especially the alleged illiteracy of Iyeyasu, seems to us almost unbelievable, but we, accustomed, as we are, to the universal literary in our enlightened country, have but to remember the sorry condition of affairs prevailing elsewhere in the world or in a period a little way back of ours. Then we will find that the art of reading and writing was by no means a universal but often a very specialized one which the majority of people, including men in high stations of life, could very well dispense with, especially so during a warlike period or that of national emergency in which action rather than words was the chief instrument to decide human destiny. It is axiomatic at any rate that any art or accomplishment, even religion or science, if cultivated too assiduously to the neglect of other duties of life, is apt to unbalance the equilibrium of social life, and render it vulnerable to unexpected harm. It is good perhaps then that there should be a change of public taste now and then in the pursuits of men as in the fashions and fads of city life.

(To Be Continued)

DIFFICULT FINANCIAL ISSUES RAISED BY WORLD CONFLICT

Long-Term Battle Calls for Mobilization of Material Resources and Enhancement of Productivity

By TAKEO FUJITA
(From the Kaizo)

Part II

It is often said that the importance of the money side of war finance has lost its importance. True, in former times when the note-issue and credit systems were in an undeveloped state, funds acquisition was extremely difficult and, therefore, had a vital bearing on the prosecution of war. Today, a State can easily create purchasing power by note issue and other means. For instance, most of the funds used for bond digestion are no other than the State-circulated currency which has been accumulated in banks and other financial organs. Hence it is not so difficult to provide funds as it is to secure goods.

But there are many different ways for acquisition of funds, and its effect on the incidence of war expenditures among the people, on productivity and on national livelihood will differ according to the way money is raised. Indeed, the fact that a State, by note issue, can easily generate purchasing power, is in itself pregnant with possibilities that must be guarded against. When fighting strength must be enhanced by not unlimited productive capacity, abuse of the means of generating purchasing power can have a fatal effect on the total economic program.

Not only from the negative standpoint of preventing evil effects on economy, but from the positive viewpoint of accelerating industrial shifts and promoting productivity also, the importance of judicious execution of the money part of war finance cannot be over-emphasized. Because the money aspect of war finance has apparently lost its outward importance, we must be all the more careful to keep sight of its intrinsic importance.

Acquisition of Funds

When I point out that the principal function of war finance is acquisition of funds, I do not mean that material requirements can be met on the free market without effort. That the natural operations of free economy are powerless to meet war needs has been amply attested by the last World War. It is known all too well that, in the colossal war of attrition of today, every State is taking productivity to the limit to ensure the supply of military needs and of the minimum civilian requirements. That being so, the role of war finance must not be confined to the acquisition of funds alone. War finance must be coordinated to the total economic program of the State. Financial measures must be put on all fours with economic measures and designed to help productivity expansion. Remember, however, that it is through the money side that war finance participates in the total war program of the State.

War finance, in the opinion of another economist, combines three roles—financial, economic and social. The financial role is the provision of funds. The social role is the equalization of the burden of war expenditures on the people. The economic role is the acquisition of funds in such a way as to enable the most effective utilization of all the goods resources. This authority emphasizes that, through funds acquisition, private consumption and private investments must be so controlled as to contribute toward productivity expansion.

There is no disputing the importance of the financial and social roles mentioned by this authority, namely, acquisition of funds and the equalization of the burden on the people. But in the present wartime economic situation, it is impermissible for such roles to be fulfilled independently of economic considerations. Accordingly, he might as well have attached the first importance to the economic, especially productive role.

Problem of Taxes

As a matter of fact, the economic part of war finance is being executed to some extent through tax measures and bond issue. The tax measures being taken in Japan may be listed here. To begin with, the iron, synthetic oil, automobile, aircraft, machinery, light metal and like industries are exempt from corporation tax for a certain period of time. The State subsidies granted to certain war industries are not counted as a profit. Research expenses connected with vital war needs, even if such expenses are in the nature of an asset, are regarded as losses or pure expenses and, therefore, exempt from corporation tax. As for buildings, machinery, equipment, seacraft, etc. for use in connection with war industries, special tax measures are taken to facilitate the depreciation and redemption of their costs. These measures are all designed to bolster production.

The industrial shifts consequent upon the war result in a surplus in private purchasing power. To absorb such surplus purchasing power and transfer it to augmenting the "currency" resources, both direct and indirect taxes have been raised from time to time. For instance, income tax and surtax were raised early last year, while early this year merchandise, amusement, food and drink, and admission taxes were either newly created or increased.

Bonds—An Economic Sponge

The same may be said of bond issue. As a powerful means to encourage savings and to absorb floating purchasing power, bond issue leads the current of free money in the direction of contribution toward productivity expansion. Funds which have become impossible of investment due to industrial shifts, economic reorganization and priority distribution of materials and labor, and assets which have come into disuse through suspension or curtailment of production and which have been converted into cash—these are all absorbed in bonds and, through State expenditures, find their way into important defense industries. Again, in order to absorb funds meant for spending by the general populace, small-denomination bonds are issued extensively. This is done not only in Japan, but in England and Germany also. Savings banks, credit associations and such like organs are encouraged to buy bonds. Efforts are now being made to absorb in bonds such national wealth as has been mobilized and converted into cash.

Now, all these measures may be classified roughly as those of a productive nature and those for purchasing power absorption. But the fact is that, to date, emphasis has been laid on absorbing purchasing power. The productive measures have remained rather negative and sectional in character, being almost confined to tax exemption.

To bear the burden of the colossal war of attrition, all the material resources must be brought into full play, productivity enhanced to the utmost, national wealth mobilized to the largest possible extent and the people's consumption cut down to an irreducible minimum. This means that the economic, especially productive, role of war finance will assume ever-increasing importance. The principal task of war finance is constantly to gauge accurately the material needs and to adjust funds acquisition accordingly.

One Economist's View

In this connection, the view expressed by a certain economist may be briefly introduced here. His view, which is highly suggestive, may be summarized as follows:

"The theory that the task of war finance is a passive one of raising funds required to meet war expenditures is based on the liberalistic economic fabric of the past. Such a theory held good when production and storage were decided from the standpoint of private economy, when the economic needs of a State for a special purpose could be filled by private economy against the State's payment of currency.

"Today there exists no dividing line between private and State economy. Accordingly, the task of war finance today, instead of being limited to funds acquisition, is to distribute materials and labor by the use of currency and to guide production.

"Under today's new economic set-up, the first and foremost role of war finance must be to put production on a well-organized basis through judicious distribution of income and wealth. Thus does war finance rise above its passive mission and emerge as a component part of a surging new economic order."

The aforementioned view leaves room for criticism, theoretically and practically. For one thing, it is based on the premise that private and State economy cannot be unified into one. Nevertheless, it is particularly noteworthy that he attributes an important, creative and positive role to war finance in the total production program of a State.

The mounting consumption will naturally divert our attention to the material side of war needs. But this does not mean that the financial requirements may be made light of. On the contrary, we should take full stock anew of the money side of war requirements and have a constant grasp of the essential role of war finance.

(End)